1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

323 of the same shape, called kásukl", were used in making large ves-
415 sels. These were about ten inches long and were not so curved longitudinally. Another type of paddle had its rectangular blade and handle in the same plane, and was heavier than the foregoing types (Pl. VII, *e*).

The surface of the vessel was colored red or white, not as with
531 some vessels today partly red and partly white. The red was a
386 clay procured in the mountains by the Papago: it does not occur
[439] locally. This was ground on the metate, soaked in water, and either strained through a cloth, or the liquor decanted off after the

FIG. 7.—Designs on painted pottery (*a–c*, common designs from native sketches; *d*, *e*, from decorated vessels).

grains in suspension had settled. Only the liquor was saved. This was poured into a large porous pot so that the water would seep away. When the residue was sufficiently dry, it was formed into little rolls which were stored away. When wanted for use, these were broken up and soaked in water. The paint was smeared over the surface of the vessel with a cloth or the fingers.
[135] White paint was made from caliche (a calcareous sediment: impure sodium nitrate?) which occurs commonly in the neighborhood. It was prepared in exactly the same way. Modern pottery made for sale is polished briskly with a smooth pebble while the paint is still damp, but this was not an ancient trait.

The decoration of pottery was always by painting, never in-
531 cising. The designs (hanyo'xam, also writing) differed somewhat
323 from those now in use. Figure 7, *a–c*, shows several of the old

P: 133

The Gila river has a rapid current, with a fall of from 7 to 10 feet per mile, but in many localities the banks are 20 feet in height, necessitating the erection of large stone dams in order to carry the water high enough to reach some of the best land.

P: R 162

PIMAS ON RESERVATIONS AND MARICOPAS ON SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

[illegible]	Pimas.	Maricopas.
Living on Gila River reservation	[illegible]	
Living on Salt River reservation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Children under 1 year of age	[illegible]	[illegible]
Children of school age	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married persons in tribe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wearing citizens' dress wholly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wearing citizens' dress in part	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over 10 years of age who can read	[illegible]	
Under 10 years of age who can read	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 10 years of age who can write English	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can use English enough for ordinary conversation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled medical treatment during year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blind blind	[illegible]	
Dwellings owned by Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discharged on reservations	[illegible]	
Indians criminally punished during the year	[illegible]	
By court of Indian offenses	[illegible]	
By other methods	[illegible]	

P: R 231 241 433 434 492

PRODUCTS RAISED AND STOCK OWNED BY PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIANS IN THE YEAR [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Value.
Total value of products raised		[illegible]
Bushels of wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bushels of corn and barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bushels of corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bushels of vegetables	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tons of hay cut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total value of domestic animals		[illegible]
Horses and mules owned by Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle owned by Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic fowls owned by Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swine owned by Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proceeds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams	[illegible]	
Amount earned by freighting		[illegible]
Value of products of Indian labor		[illegible]

P: R 137 313

TIMBER SUPPLY ON THE GILA AND SALT RIVER RESERVATIONS.—The principal timber in the mountains, a [illegible], sparsely too, more or less scattered over both reservations, but growing more plentifully in the vicinity of the rivers. The wood, when dried, furnishes nearly all the fuel used by the officials and Indians.

Cottonwood grows along the rivers and irrigating ditches, and though of inferior value for fuel, yet, on account of its rapid growth and its value as a shade for irrigating ditches, protecting the water from the direct rays of the sun and thus preventing too rapid evaporation, it is an important factor in the timber supply.

Willows are plentiful near the water courses, and are utilized by the Indians in covering their huts and in fencing for corrals. The cat's claw, a thorny shrub, is extensively used by the Indians in building their rude brush fences, and it thus serves an admirable purpose.

P: R 135

MINERAL RESOURCES.—Though the mining industry is carried on to quite an extent in various parts of the territory, producing quantities of gold, silver, and copper, it is not positively known that any deposits of

3: Whited G-5 (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Pima N u. 29

P R 135 these metals exist within the limits of the several reservations. A few adventurers claim that if the Indian title to the land could be extinguished enterprising miners would soon develop paying quantities of the precious metals, but such statements need verification.

P R 764 CUSTOMS AND RELIGION.—Should one of the tribe die, it was formerly the practice to burn the tent, hunt and kill all the animals owned by the deceased, and destroy all his property; but such practices have been abandoned within the past 15 years. Their mode of burial now is to dig a grave 5 or 6 feet in depth, then dig a vault at one side large enough to receive the body, fill the grave, and cover it with poles or brush, probably to prevent the violation of sepulture by the coyotes. Several such Indian burying grounds may now be seen on the Gila River reservation.

P R 797 Viewed from a religious standpoint, a steady advance has been made within the past 15 years, though the progress has been slow. The Presbyterian church has erected a small adobe chapel at this agency, in which Sunday school and other services are held every week and are well attended. In addition, a small adobe chapel has been erected and partially completed at Blackwater village, about 12 miles east of the agency, but within the limits of the reservation, with a church membership of 22, about equally divided between the sexes. The Pimas have 2 church buildings, valued at $2,000.

P R 177 262 342 PROGRESS.—The material and economic progress made by the Pima and Maricopa tribes within the past 15 years is quite noticeable. Formerly all carcasses of horses and mules which fell on the great road stretching along the south bank of the Gila river, through what is now the Pima reservation, were quickly appropriated by the Indians and used as food. Their dwellings were then miserable huts, built of brush and weeds; now there are nearly 100 adobe houses, and a large number of their huts are built of willows and sticks, well plastered on the sides and roof with adobe, those among them who can do so building houses in the Mexican style. According to a count made July 1, 1890, out of 380 dwellings of all kinds 80 were adobe houses.

P R 177 648 241 The agent is encouraging improvements by issuing a new wagon to each Indian who builds a house, imposing the condition that the wagon shall be properly cared for and housed. On the fulfillment of certain other conditions he issues a plow or harrow, thus encouraging improved methods of farming. The Indians quite readily avail themselves of these opportunities, and since September 1, 1889, there have been issued 22 wagons, 12 sets of harness, 20 plows, 200 shovels, 200 hoes, 50 iron rakes, 100 axes, 100 sickles, and 40 swamp hooks. The Pimas are self-supporting, receiving no rations or annuities and no gifts from the government except farming tools, and their desire for these implements shows the progress that is being made in agriculture among them.

P R 177 291 [822] [302] In dress great progress has been made in adopting that of the whites. Probably one-half of the men wear shirts, pants, shoes and hats; one-third go barefoot; rarely one may be seen at his cabin without covering to the legs. Some of the children wear very little clothing. The women wear no shoes in warm weather. A scanty skirt, with blouse waist, suffices for their covering, except that they wear a shawl, or a cheap substitute for one, drawn around their shoulders without folds and falling to the knees. No covering for the head is worn except when the shawl is drawn over it. Red is the prevailing color of the dress; the brighter it is the more desirable it will be. The hair is parted in the middle and combed back, and is usually worn long by both sexes, but the men have been encouraged to cut their hair short and wear hats, and efforts in this direction are meeting with some success.

P R 177 273 598 [979] [648] HORRORS OF THE PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.—Drunkenness, prostitution, theft, and gambling may be classed as the prevailing vices of these Indians. According to the best authority attainable drunkenness is on the increase among the Pimas. The cause of this increase may be traced to contact with the whites, who sell them intoxicants. They manufacture a cheap fermented liquor from corn or cactus fruit and indulge in drinking at their dances; but drinking does not appear to be more common with them than among the whites, and, indeed, one has but to stand by any of the many open bars of the territory to become convinced that drinking prevails extensively among the superior race. Cases of prostitution are too common, but do not seem to be increasing. Instances of brawls and quarrels are not frequent unless some of the parties are drunk. Fifty Indian boys attending school will pursue boisterous games day after day and never engage in a quarrel or a fight. The Pimas as a tribe are peaceful, and claim that they never warred with the whites, but were obliged to take up the hatchet against their ancient enemies, the Apaches, in order to preserve their existence, and having quieted them, they returned to their peaceful avocations.

P R 164 DISEASES.—The tribe is more or less tainted with venereal diseases. The Indians are scattered over the reservation, and the agency physician attends to but a small portion of those who are sick. No reliable statistics of diseases and deaths have ever been collected, and it is impossible to determine with any great degree of accuracy the proportion of deaths resulting from the several diseases or accidents. The agency physician reports the diseases as scrofula, consumption, conjunctivitis, and syphilis. Rheumatism prevails to some extent, but owing to the mildness of the climate it is not as prevalent as among tribes farther north. Scrofulous swellings on the neck and scrofulous ulcers are often seen. One old resident thinks that from 10 to 20 per cent of the deaths are due to consumption. The physician claims that a large majority of the cases of scrofula and conjunctivitis can be traced to a syphilitic taint.

P R [955] The Indians can not be relied upon to administer medicines furnished and prescribed by the physician. A large majority of them lack faith in prescribed remedies. They prefer the singing and howling of the medicine man.